



THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1859.

THE WAR.

The look of Europe has considerably changed within a few weeks. Its shifting scenery in the times of the first Napoleon affords the only parallel.

The initiative of the present war was taken by Austria, which brushed aside the mediating advances of the great powers and hurried her army into Piedmont, expecting to conquer that Turin and her military commander in Turin before all could come from France. At this time, relatively, the Austrian emperor stood better before contemporary sovereigns than the emperor of France. He was suspected of no other ambition than that of consolidating his empire; but Louis Napoleon was regarded as still an adventurer, and his policy was regarded as still an adventurer, and his policy was regarded as still an adventurer.

When the Austrian army had crossed the Ticino in its descent towards Turin, it found that the French had been adequately prompt, and at once, instead of hurrying on to the capital, it was obliged to cast about for defensive positions. In fact, it did not advance fifty miles into the country it was swift to invade. Since the 30th May the Austrians have been pushed from the river Sesia back towards whence they came. From the line of the Sesia to that of the Ticino, from the Ticino to the Adda, from the Adda to the Oglio, from the Oglio to the Mincio, their hordes have flown, leaving their slain and their defenses behind. Montebello, Palestro, Novara, Belforte, Magenta, Rebecq, Melignano, Bergamasco, &c., have each, in turn, been the theatre of Austrian defeat. In no case have the allies been surprised or discomfited—each encounter has been the prelude to further advance.

Corresponding to these successes of the allies the tone of Europe has changed. Russia has broken silence, encouraged them and menaced neutral powers who were in sympathy with Austria. The British cabinet has been reconstructed so as to be controlled by friends of Italian independence. The population of northern Italy is every where insurgent against Austrian rule. General sympathy for the cause of the allies is widely expressed. The Italian war are crowded by thousands to join in the war against Austria. At Rome, at Naples, and even in Greece, these victories are hailed with rejoicing.

Louis Napoleon went into the struggle without military reputation; and with motives which all Europe questioned, those who fought by his side sharing the general suspicion. He has already established a reputation for consummate skill as a strategist, for great prudence and foresight as a commander, and for admirable coolness and intrepidity as a soldier. And at the moment of announcing his successes from Milan he made proclamation of his purposes in a manner to commit him to a moderate and unselfish policy, and greatly to disarm the suspicion which attached to his motives.

The last accounts leave the two armies at a halt, preparatory to another great conflict. The allies were at Brescia, west of the foot of Lake Garda, the Austrians resting upon Verona on the east of the lake, and having their lines extended to within a few hours march of the allies. The assault on the strong positions of the Austrians in Venice is to be supported by the French from the sea, a landing of troops at Venice being daily anticipated. Both armies are augmenting fast. There are now between seven and eight hundred thousand armed men between Tuscany and the Alps. We shall probably soon have the details of another great battle which will make that of Magenta look like a mere skirmish.

THE GRAIN HARVEST. The ingathering of the wheat crop has already begun in several states, and the yield is reported to be good if not unusually large, and the quality excellent. In Kentucky it is said the harvest will be a splendid one—the yield extremely large and very fine. Good accounts are received from Tennessee. In Maryland and Virginia, according to the Baltimore American, the prospect for all the crops was never better. Alabama papers speak very flatteringly of the harvest in that state. The same is true of North Carolina. In Texas the yield of wheat is remarkably good. The wheat harvest is in progress in Southern Indiana. The yield is reported "more than ordinary," and "the grain good." In Southern Illinois, too, the wheat is being gathered, and a heavy yield reported. In Northern Illinois the reports are not so favorable. Both fall and spring wheat are unimpaired. In Ohio wheat promises well; the damage by frost turns out to be comparatively trifling. Corn is growing finely, and an unusually large crop is anticipated. This crop also looks well in Illinois and Indiana.

A CORNER ROOM. As an offset to the rum shops, some of the benevolent genius of New York has set up a coffee and reading room, with Orville Gardner (formerly "Awful Gardner" of the ring) as keeper. At the opening of the room Mayor Tiemann presided, and made some appropriate introductory remarks, in which he described the object of the institution to be mainly, to keep young men out of bad company, and afford them better social attractions than are offered by porter-houses and saloons. Speeches were also made by C. L. Bruce, James A. Briggs, Henry Ward Beecher and Orville Gardner. Mr. Beecher said that the success of the enterprise would depend upon what the room was. They could not get aside of the great laws that govern everything. If he had saloons on both sides that made men happier than they were in the reading and coffee room, they would swamp this place, and it would go down. He recommended good coffee; and he would go to the principal hotels and all the railroad depots in the country and just make coffee as they didn't.

SHIP BEHAVIOR IN BAY. The Times says that Messrs. W. V. Moore & Sons have commenced building a new schooner of about 1000 tons, in the yard of Stephen Larabee, Esq., in a ship timbered out, of large size; another large ship is ready for planking in the yard of Messrs. Trufant, Drummond & Co., while in the yard of Major Thomas Harward is another of nearly 1100 tons in about the same state of forwardness. In several other yards are frames, indicating business ahead.

TAIL RYE. Mr. Elijah Hussey of Augusta, brought into our office, on Friday last, some stalks of rye only seven and a half feet tall.

STRAW HATS.

Maine is a great market for straw hats. We use the term, "straw hat," in its widest sense, meaning thereby, everything of the straw order that is worn on the head, from a chip hat to a Lophorn bonnet. We should really like to know what proportion of this kind of fabric is manufactured in Maine. It is pretty evident that we make but a small portion of them. The consequence is, that we send out of our territory, thousands and thousands of dollars for articles of this kind, which might as well be manufactured among us. There is but very little straw braiding done in Maine, although we could easily grow straw enough to supply all needed to manufacture enough for our own consumption at least. There are some palm leaf hats made in Maine, but not a quarter enough to supply our market.

Some years since the Patent Office took pains to obtain from Italy, seed of the wheat which is grown there, from which Lophorn hats and bonnets are made. This was distributed about the country, but how far it has aided us in Maine, or anywhere else, in obtaining a better straw, we cannot say. We have recently seen that the editor of the South Countryman, an agricultural Journal published in Marietta, Georgia, has received some of the same kind of wheat.

In acknowledging the receipt of it he makes the following remarks, and his conclusions are as applicable to our own latitude as to his, and we hope they will be the means of turning attention to the subject here as well. When he speaks of paying money to the straw for articles of straw manufactures, he must refer only to a few of the New England States. Massachusetts, R. Island and Connecticut produce the most of these articles. The Editor says:

We have received from an American lady, now in Italy, the seeds of a grass much valued there, and also, samples of wheat straw when prepared to be made into bonnets, together with some of the wheat straw which is used for the above purpose. This is a variety of summer wheat with long bearded ears. It is cultivated on the sandy hills on both sides of the valley of Arno. The seed is sown in March, very thick, and pulled when the ear is fully shot, but before the grain is formed. It is then 18 inches high, if the crop is good; it is bleached as we do flax, and afterwards tied up in bundles in the same manner and carried home, to have the part between the ear and the first joint in the stalk selected, that being the only part used.

We shall sow this wheat with care. It is an object really to be desired, to be able, suggest to the wives and daughters of our white laboring population, a form of door employment which can furnish them a lucrative occupation. In our public works and in those industrial enterprises in which men alone are employed, their wives and daughters are without occupation. We have witnessed the injurious results of this want of occupation on their part. There are many more families in this situation in the state than persons living in the strictly cotton region would suppose. The manufacture of hats, bonnets, &c., from wheat straw, would give a very suitable and remunerative occupation to the class of persons to whom we have referred. We pay thousands of dollars annually for these articles brought from the North and Europe. There is no good reason why our own people should not receive and enjoy this large sum of money. If this subject should attract the attention of any benevolent ladies, whose means and position enable them to care for the poor in the country, we shall be pleased to hear from them and will readily furnish them with all the information within our reach.

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTURE. There has been a new, more rapid recently been started at Winthrop by our neighbor, Geo. S. Morrill, for the making of Gilbert's Patent Skirt Hoops, and we are glad to find that it is succeeding well in the business. This hoop is a combination of light small wooden quills on a string, and intermingled, at equal intervals, with spiral springs of brass wire. This makes a light hoop, and one that is self-adjusting, recovering its form by its elasticity, when pressed out of shape, whenever the pressure is removed.

We are no great devotees of fashion in dress, but it seems inevitable, that so long as dress is a necessity to us all, fancy will have a little scope in planning and forming and varying the shape of it. We trust, therefore, that we may be allowed to fall back upon our former calling, and say, as a medical man, that the light, elastic, self-adjusting hoop is a thousand times preferable to the heavy, cumbersome skirts worn not long ago. These last were productive of much suffering and disease from the constant pressing weight around the loins. If the ladies would continue the hoop, instead of them, and also shorten the skirt of their dresses a little, and adopt a pantaloen, so as to partake a very little of the Bloomer, or rather of the Tyrolean dress, they would have a fashion that would be conformable to the principles of health, comfort and elegance. Our friend Morrill will supply any amount of hoops that may be called for.

THE MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF these articles is now very ingenious, and one can spend a short time in his factory very pleasantly.

EXCELIOR BAKERY. A new bakery, or rather an old bakery, remodelled into a new one, has been started up in Winthrop village, by B. S. Kelley, which he denominates the "Excelior Bakery." We can vouch for the appropriateness of the term, from the fact that quite a rush of edibles of all kinds, from democratic brown bread, up to lordly buns and spicy cakes, found their way last week up to our "cyril," on Mount Airy, which is considerably Excelior (higher) than some other places we wot of more pretensions in their claims to notice. Long live the Excelior Bakery.

TIGHT ROPE WALKING. A Frenchman named Blondin, on the 30th of June, walked over Niagara river, below the Falls on a tight rope—a walk of 1300 feet and 200 above the water. From five to ten thousand people witnessed the feat. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer Maid of the Mist. The time occupied in the first crossing was seventeen minutes and a half. The return to the American side was accomplished in twelve minutes. Editors generally call Blondin's feat fool-hardiness. But it must be remembered he probably did not risk much.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN SHIPS. Revenue officers are restrained from giving any but American built vessels a certificate of American ownership. Purchased ships will be protected but will be subject to all the disabilities in the carrying trade of a vessel belonging to the most unfavored nation, and further than this the right thus asserted may not be conceded by the belligerents, even though claimed by our Government; in which case the Courts abroad might condemn the purchased ships as prizes, leaving our citizens no redress except through the war making power of Congress.

MAINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. The annual meeting of this company took place in Bangor June 29. Hiram O. Alden of Belfast was re-elected President, and W. P. Merrill of Portland, Secretary and Treasurer. The old Board of Directors were mostly re-elected.

FIRE IN MILLS. Our attentive agent, J. H. Macomber, Esq. of Milo, writes us that the dwelling house, out-buildings and barn, together with two hogs, belonging to David L. Buswell of that place, were destroyed by fire on the first inst. Some of the furniture in the house was saved. There was some insurance on the buildings and furniture.

WAYSIDE NOTES OF TRAVEL—NO. 10.

SULLIVAN, JUNE 20, 1859.

This is one of the towns of Hancock county by the way of the sea. It is composed of points of land, jutting out into the ocean, having bays and inlets between, all being held together by a belt which lies around the head of the bays. Beneath the soil it seems to be one vast mass of granite, which in places, has, during a long succession of ages accumulated enough of dust to form a soil, whilst in other places the rock is still bare. One would suppose that it was formed by an immense cauldron of molten granite, being poured out upon the ocean, which ran off into the water and cooled, as melted wax will cool, when poured into water, in miniature capes, headlands, islands, &c. Whether it was actually formed in this manner or not, the Mosie account of the creation saith not, and those who in these times claim to have a better revelation than the Bible, are equally silent.

It is, however, like all the coast of Maine east of Portland, a mass of rocks, covered in places with a good soil, which is productive of grass, and of all crops which can withstand the almost constant frosts that prevail in the summer, shutting out the rays of the sun for much of the time, and is productive only of the vegetation which will grow and mature in the shade. Corn is an uncertain crop anywhere near the coast, and so also, but little fruit comes to maturity. But the dwellers upon this boundary between earth and ocean, are not left without the means of support.

All along upon the coast of Hancock and Washington counties, upon the numerous points, capes, promontories, headlands, necks and islands, are the dwellings of those whose homes are as much upon the ocean wave, as upon the solid land. They draw their wealth and livelihood from the sea. Fishing is their business, and they pursue their aquatic game, not only in the water which ebbs and flows before their doors, but to the banks of Newfoundland, and Georgia, and the Bay of Fundy, to the coast of Labrador and Greenland, bay of Chaleur, gulf of St. Lawrence, Magdalen Islands, and I know not where else.

Sullivan is one of the places upon the coast where the fishermen fit out for their trips. Col. Augustus B. Perry, of this place, is an importer, direct from Liverpool, of large quantities of salt for their use, and annually supplies large numbers of vessels with their stores. Quite a number of the fishing crafts from here have already returned from a very successful voyage to the Magdalen Islands for herring, and are now gone a fourth month voyage in the cod fishery. Vessels, employed four months in the cod fishery, draw a bounty from the government of four dollars for each ton which the vessel measures. I am told that it is common for a man to take eight dollars' worth of fish in a day, and that too, frequently, in sight of his own home. During the months of June, July and August, great quantities of hake may be taken in any of the bays on the coast, as well as many other kinds of fish. On the whole, I am inclined to believe, from the manifest wealth which many of the fishermen possess, their well furnished and well furnished homes, that the old rhyme,

"The fishermen's luck,
A wet foot and a hungry gut,"

was invented by some shrewd wool-puller of the race, over the eyes of their up-country cousins, to enable them to drive good bargains in the sale of fish. Perhaps too, the couplet had something to do in Congress in procuring the fishing bounty. The granite of Sullivan is among the best in the state. It has been quarried for many years, and extensively used not only for private buildings in most of the Atlantic cities, but on the government works in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Washington, Charleston, Key West, and New Orleans. The stone is hard, finishes very smooth and handsome, is free from the impurities which cause much of other granites to change its appearance when exposed to the weather, and blocks of the largest size desired, may be obtained.

This quarry was formerly worked by a New York company, and the stone for the dry dock at Brooklyn Navy yard was obtained here. This quarry had a railroad three fourths of a mile long, upon which they transported their stone to the wharf. It is a down grade from the quarry to the wharf, so that the loaded cars were impelled by their own momentum after once started. The cars were drawn back by horses. The company failed, and the whole quarry has passed into the hands of Messrs. A. B. & A. Simpson, who have worked it for the last two or three years. They shipped last year, twenty-five cargoes of two hundred tons each, and this year have already sent seven cargoes south, and have orders for some twenty-five more. They have thirty men employed, are intending to repair the rail-road which has not been used since they occupied the quarry, and as times improve, anticipate a large increase of business. There is a vast amount of waste stone lying around the grounds near the quarry, which they are now working into blocks of about sixteen inches square, which are sold in New Orleans, and other southern cities, for paving stones. They bring, in New Orleans \$5.50 per ton, and pay very well for the labor and expense of sending to market, besides disposing of large quantities of other useless stones.

The granite quarries of Sullivan are inexhaustible, and the demand for granite at the south, where the article is not found, will in all coming time be endless. So that this town, as well as other localities in Maine where granite exists near navigable waters, has a mine of wealth more enduring and valuable than the mines of California. These granite quarries will always require labor to render them available. Wealth gotten without labor is a curse; so here is an inexhaustible field for labor, and a never-failing source of wealth, and the avails of such fields will be a blessing to our state.

Sullivan has not only the sources of material wealth, but it has also spread out around it the beautiful and the grand. The village is at the base of a lofty hill, covered at this season with herbage and beautiful forest trees, and its dwellings and other buildings, are nestled among rocks and ravines which are indented in the hills in the rear. A clear and beautiful mountain stream runs through the village, and enters the bay in front. Away in the south stretches Frenchman's bay for ten miles, indented on all sides with green points and capes, and studded over with sea green islands. To the west are the falls, at the mouth of Skilling's river, which at low water are a foaming torrent breaking white over the rocks, and sending plumes of foam over the bay. At high water all is smooth and calm. Far off to the south are the lofty mountains of Mt. Desert coming down apparently to the water's edge, and serving as an everlasting protection against the rolling of old ocean's billows into the bay. Away to the south east, among beautiful islands, may be seen the great through which ocean voyagers enter this haven of repose.

I have heard of the beauty of the bay of Naples, and I have seen a tropical sea as it reposed in the calm of a southern morning, and I doubt whether there is in the wide world a scene which combines more of the grand, the sublime, the beautiful, the serene and the lovely in nature, than does Frenchman's bay, in a clear, still, and quiet morning in June.

Nature always moulds the minds and souls of men into its own image. And hence, we may

expect that those who have lived for years, having their eyes feasted with scenery like this, will be like it, pleasant to the passing stranger. Such I found the people of Sullivan during a sojourn with them over a delightful Sabbath; the day being made one of worship, as well as of repose. A large and intelligent congregation by their interest in the worship, showed that they have not in vain lived amidst the handy works of God. S.

UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION. This annual convention was held in Bangor on the 28th, 29th and 30th of June. It was largely attended by the clergymen and people of the denomination, and the religious exercises throughout were devotional and earnest, although perhaps not on the whole quite up to the standard of intellectual culture and ability which has frequently distinguished former occasions of the kind.

The Council on Tuesday was organized by the choice of J. A. Milliken, Esq. of Cherryfield, as Moderator, and Rev. D. B. Byther of Addison, and E. B. Crane, Esq. of Kenduskeag, as Clerks. In the forenoon a discourse was preached by Rev. H. A. Philbrick of Calais, assisted in the service by Rev. J. A. Campbell of Sausage, Mass. In the afternoon, Rev. H. C. Leonard, Sabbath School Secretary, read the annual report, which was followed by brief addresses by various clergymen.

In the evening, at the Unitarian Church, Rev. C. R. Moor of Portland, preached a sermon from the text, "If a man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine—John 7: 17."

On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, there was a Conference meeting at the Universalist Church, Rev. A. Hitchens presided.

At 10 o'clock, at the Unitarian Church, Rev. W. R. French read a report on the state of the cause of Universalism of Maine. It was carefully prepared, and evinced labor and ability.

In the afternoon at the same place, Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham read a report upon Education. It was devoted in part to Westbrook Seminary, under the charge of Rev. J. P. Weston.

After the report, Gen. S. F. Hersey of Bangor, as Treasurer of Westbrook Seminary, read a report on the finances of that institution. Six thousand dollars of the debt of the institution have been wiped away during the last year, leaving a balance against it of about two thousand dollars. Revs. J. P. Weston and C. R. Moor, and Hon. I. Washburn addressed the meeting.

In the evening there was a meeting for the discussion of Reform Topics. Rev. J. W. Hanson and Rev. B. B. Nicholas performed the devotional services. After which Rev. Chas. Spear and his wife of Boston, Rev. J. W. Hanson, J. A. Bartlett, D. Stickney, A. Battles, J. Harris, I. C. Knowlton, and C. R. Moor addressed the meeting upon Prison Reform, Peace, Temperance and Slavery.

On Thursday, meetings for religious conference and prayer were held at 8 and 8 o'clock A. M. At 10 o'clock the Rev. A. Hitchens of North Auburn, preached the occasional discourse, in the Unitarian Church, and in the afternoon a sermon was preached in the same place by Rev. Zenas Thompson of Bethel, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. Rev. F. A. Hodson of Belfast, and I. C. Knowlton of Oldtown, officiating at the table.

In the evening a social reunion of ministers and people took place at the residence of Gen. Hersey, on High Street. The large and beautiful garden was illuminated and a band of music was in attendance. The occasion is spoken of as one of much enjoyment.

Among the business transacted by the Council was the adoption of a new constitution, and the suspension of Rev. J. A. Bartlett of Lovell, from the fellowship of the Convention for one year. Rev. A. G. Gaines of Bethel, was chosen Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year, Rev. J. W. Ford of Kendall's Mills, Sabbath School Secretary, and Rev. J. W. Hanson of Gardiner, Standing Clerk. The Convention adjourned to meet in Gardiner next year, on which occasion Rev. Amory Battles of Bangor, will preach the Occasional Sermon.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY. The anniversary of this institution will commence at Lewiston on Monday evening, July 11, with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Munger, of Lewiston.

On Tuesday, 12th, the regular examination of the classes will take place. On Tuesday evening a concert will be given by Chandler's Portland Band.

On Wednesday, 13th, the exhibition will be given, consisting of original essays by the young ladies, and original orations by the young gentlemen connected with the institution. On Wednesday evening, address and poem before the Literary Societies; the former by Prof. E. C. Smyth, and the latter by Amicus Fuller, of Bowdoin College.

On Thursday, 14th, will occur the general jubilee, or dedication of the institution free from debt.

The occasion will be honored by the presence of the Governor and Council, and other members of the State government.

The exercises at the grove will commence at 10 o'clock, and will consist of an address by Rev. George T. Day, of Providence, R. I. Immediately after the address, a pick-nick dinner will be furnished by those attending. Friends of the institution are respectfully requested to bring refreshments. After the dinner, short addresses will be made by the Governor and others.

One half fare tickets from Boston to Lewiston by boats and cars, and the same on all the boats and cars, except on the Androscoggin and Kennebec roads.

THE MAINE BAPTIST CONVENTION met at Biddeford June 21st, Rev. G. Knox presiding. The reports exhibit 275 churches, and 21,000 members. Expression was made in favor of Ministerial Education; the College at Waterville; Religious Literature; against Slavery and the Slave Trade; the action of the New York Tract Society, and in favor of the Boston Society, pledging hearty support; in favor of Temperance, and of Foreign Missions. The report on Home Missions showed that 52 churches and localities had received aid the last year to the amount of \$2500.

It was resolved to raise \$4500 the coming year for this object. It was resolved that the next Convention be at Augusta. Rev. G. W. Bowditch, preacher, Rev. H. G. Nott, alternate.

SOMERSET COUNTY MAIL-SERVICE. Hereafter, Skowhegan will have but three mails a week to Norridgewick; three to Solon; three to No. Anson; two to the Forks; two to Newport, and two to the Lake.

The mails will leave Skowhegan for the Forks on Mondays and Fridays, each week; for the Lake on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and for Newport on Mondays and Fridays.

PHILLIPS EXETER (N. H.) ACADEMY. The catalogue of this excellent institution, of which Gideon L. Soule, L. D., is Principal, and Geo. L. Wentworth and Bradbury L. Cilley are assistants, includes 130 students, divided into four classes.

THE BANGOR WHIRL comes to us clothed in a new dress becoming the excellent character of its make up. Its new columns are so industriously cared for that we find it necessary to cut it up more than any other journal which we use. Its new type is so a great convenience.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ACADIA; OR, A Month with the Bluesoes. By Frederic S. Cozens. New York: Derby & Jackson.

Every reader of the "Sparrowgrass Papers" in Putnam's Magazine, will expect to find this a readable book. It opens with a visit to Nova Scotia in June, and describes the people; the story is Acadian, the largest settlement of whom is in the neighborhood of Halifax; the scenery; the works of industry and art; the objects of historical and romantic interest which abound in the province. This constitutes no mean part of the value of the book, which is graphic, very lively, and instructive. For sale in Augusta by Stanwood & Southwick.

NEW STAR PAPERS, or Views and Experiences of religious subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher. New York: Derby & Jackson.

This is a collection of papers, which for the most part, are taken from Mr. Beecher's contributions to the New York Independent. A few things have been added from other sources, including reported sermons or lectures which have been rewritten where it was necessary to clothe them in language satisfactory to the originator. Mr. B. remarks, in putting forth, in this form, these papers: "Many persons may be tempted to read a short religious article, who would never attempt a profound book." The admirers of the old "Star Papers," (and who are not?) will of course read the new, which shine with equal light. For sale by Stanwood & Southwick, Augusta, and also by Edward Fenno.

THE POCKET SCHOOLMASTER. Boston: Mayhew & Baker publishers.

This is a little manual of 60 pages, one half of which is devoted to the correction of common errors in speaking and writing. If it succeeds in correcting the barbarisms it points out, it will do a work of great merit to the English tongue. We hope this little schoolmaster will be taken into every home. Every home needs it. The work also embraces a long list of familiar synonyms, and some useful words about the letters H and R.

ACQUICK. Boston: Shepard, Clark & Brown.

This is a very readable volume, principally made up of piquant sketches of Foreign Travel, originally published in the form of letters to the Boston Evening Gazette, under the signature which forms the title of the volume. They have been all revised, and many of them re-written. His route in Europe was from London to Antwerp and Brussels, Genua and Florence, Rome, Marseille, Lyons, Aix in Savoy, thence to Paris, and afterwards to Boulogne, and so back to London.

A NEW PROJECTILE. Senator James, of Rhode Island is said to have invented a new projectile of wonderful properties. Any cannon can be used to fire it. Among other evidences of the extraordinary powers which the invention possesses, it is stated that an iron projectile, weighing thirty pounds, was carried upwards of four miles, although the gun was only elevated five degrees. The projectile is somewhat in the shape of a Minie ball, and the ignition of powder in its cavity so forces lead through holes in its sides, as to destroy windage, and to force a canvas patching into drilled grooves in the bore of the cannon.

FARMINGTON. The Portland Advertiser only tells the truth when it says: Farmington is a thriving and beautiful town, its people are well educated and industrious, and the country for many miles around of the richest and most productive character. The scenery is varied by elevated mountain peaks, like old Blue and Saddle-back, and by fertile valleys, and pure brooks of water.

"And I said, if there's peace to be found in the night,
The heart that is humble might hope for it here."

Persons seeking for health, for quiet enjoyment and purely country scenery with good wholesome living are recommended to take the prescription of a ride into this garden of Maine.

MR. J. R. LOWELL, at the Morphy festival indulged in the following extravagance in throwing off a compliment to the Professor of astronomy.

"He did not know that he was a star, whose soul is all for the rhythmic cadence of balancing spheres.
Who traces God's footprints on star-strewn paths that reach
The ends of the earth and the ends of the world, and
Who on night's golden canopy, plant-imperious, stand,
Tells his tale of the infinite, each least leaf a world,
And who the first term of the problem has given,
Could predict every move on the chess-board of Heaven?"

Two ladies who he met two and quarter pounds of sugar with any body that has no other city in the Union can compete with Bangor in the number, good looks, general intelligence and fit-to-be-married-ness of its school-maams.—Bangor Whir.

Two ladies will please plank his sugar. We take the best. What Belfast lacks in sugar is made up in good look and intelligence.—Belfast Journal.

This is rather cheap bragging. Suppose the bachelors of the Journal take one of his school-maams? In that case we'll take his bet.

SUNDAY LAWS. The Germans in New York object to the Sunday laws. The New York Democrat, a German paper, holds the following language, which reads queerly down in these parts:

"Last Sunday the police in various districts endeavored to cause the public places to be shut up; and that must be put on a rest. A few thousand names may be easily added to the petition, until to-morrow, and it will convince the gentlemen of the police that we are not disposed to yield to the dictation of Puritan fogs."

STRONG. The McGregor (Iowa) Times, commenting on the feats of Dr. Winship of Roxbury, says:

"We have seen Andy Gaffney of McGregor lift, for the fun of the thing, over one thousand pounds at a square lift, and he tells us that he can lift twelve hundred pounds without any straps, machinery, or other advantage. And don't think he is the strongest man in America, but he can pick up the weight of the Boston champion, with the champion on top of it. Boston is smart for its size, though."

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, in describing the artesian well near Louisville, Ky., says that "it is a hundred feet deep, and throws up a jet of one hundred feet in height. From the taste and smell of the water I should judge that in boring they had tapped the main sewer of his Satanic Majesty's dominions."

We were not aware that any sort of water was to be had in the place referred to.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AND THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. These standard medicines, which are advertised in another column, and which have lately received the endorsement and recommendation of medical men, can be used with entire confidence for the cure or amelioration of the various complaints for which they are prepared. We feel that we do the afflicted a service by calling attention to them.

BEANS vs. ELOQUENCE. An exchange says:—If you want to sleep soundly in church, Sunday forenoon, eat a hearty breakfast on baked beans, and you need not be troubled with any man's eloquence. If you wish to sleep well in the afternoon, eat a bowl of bread and milk, and your sleep will be as sweet as most stolen things are wont to be.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS. Bowdoin College commencement will occur Aug. 3d, and Waterville, Aug. 10. All the New England Colleges have their commencements in July and August.

That "every dog should have his day" is a maxim; but if we could have our way, every city dog should have a day.

ARBORETOCK MATTERS.

We condense the following information from the Pioneer:

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Rev. John Bartow, from the Union Missionary Society of Philadelphia is on a mission to the Arborescens country for the purpose of establishing Sabbath-schools, and since May, he has organized 12 schools of from 28 to 90 scholars each, the total number of scholars being 444. Schools have been established at Haynesville, Bancroft, Pomroy's Point, Weston, Danforth, Orient, Amity and Limestone.

LIMESTONE. This plantation, situated north of the Arborescens, has, within a month, had an accession of settlers who have taken up 25 lots.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR of the North Arborescens Society will occur Oct. 5th and 6th. The Farmer will buy and by contain the list of premiums.

SURVEYS are progressing on Letter E, R. 1, No. 14, R. 3, and No. 11, R. 3. The survey of G. R. 1, is soon to be completed.

Robert Wilder, has been appointed Postmaster at Salmon Brook, vice Thos. Linton, resigned.

Spencer Arnold, is now on the Violet Brook Road, where there is to be \$1000 expended. Mr. Durgan, from Lagrange, will superintend the expenditure of the money on the Fort Kent road.

STRAWBERRIES AND THUNDER. The first straw-berry in Arborescens were picked June 9th in Weston; and the first thunder of the season occurred July 2d.

ROADS. The Pioneer recommends the opening of roads in Arborescens as follows:

From Lyndon Mills across No. 14, R. 3, looking eventually across the country to Fort Kent, from Salmon Brook, north across 14 R. 3, from Presque Isle across Townships 12 R. 3 and 12 R. 4, eventually to be extended to Ashland; from Masardie or Ashland to Bridgewater.

The Pioneer adds: These roads are all needed, not for future, but for the present accommodation of the people; and if they could all be opened this year, it would, we think, promote the settlement of the country. If people know there is a road laid out, they will locate along its line, even if it is not cut out, for there is then a prospect ahead.

The Pioneer complains of the roads in Ashland, saying the last time the editor was there he came near being swamped in sight of the hotel. Nevertheless he hopes all appropriations hereafter by the state will be devoted to opening new roads rather than to repairing old ones.

MAPLETON. Township No. 12, Range 3, was on 30th of June organized as a plantation for voting purposes by the name of Mapleton.

MAIL SERVICE. The Pioneer complains indignantly at the large reduction of the mail service in Arborescens. From Mattawamkeag to Houlton the mail has been changed to a tri-weekly trip, Houlton to Presque Isle it has been reduced to a semi-weekly, and a like reduction effected between Presque Isle to Ashland and Fort Fairfield.

MONEY LOST. Mr. Daniel Hopkins of Andover, N. B., is one of those who thinks the Arborescens is one to lose money in. He offers \$100 reward for the return of his pocket-book containing a bank of England post bill of one hundred pounds sterling, and 40 sovereigns, a pocket watch, and safe, lost between the mouth of the Arborescens and Andover.

AUGUSTA WATER POWER. A writer for the Age, who has a perfect knowledge of the facts, communicates to that paper a history of the Kennebec dam, the water power of which, together with the machine shops, booming privileges, and real estate will be sold at auction on the 19th of July. We copy a few of the facts contained in the communication referred to, referring the reader to the Age for the entire article. The dam corporation was erected in 1834, and the dam built in 1837-8, at a cost for land, dam, lock and lands of \$500,000.

The great error in the original construction was that the narrowest place in the river was selected. Consequently in freshets, the water rose three feet above the dam to one below, making an enormous pressure upon the dam, shores and every portion of the structure. In the winter of '39 occurred the most terrible ice freshet ever known upon the Kennebec. The dam rode this out triumphantly, receiving but slight damage. In the spring of 18

BLACK HAWK TELEGRAPH

road.


TWO through trains between Augusta and Boston daily! Spring and Summer Arrangements. On and after Monday, April 4, 1904, trains will leave Augusta for Portland, Portland and Lowell at 9.00 A. M. 11.15 A. M. R. Augusta for Bath, Portland and Lowell at 1.00 P. M. 3.15 P. M. R. Augusta for Bath, Brunswick, Saco, and Gardiner, and Augusta at 1.00 P. M. 3.15 P. M. Bath for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 9.25 A. M. 12.25 P. M. Bath for Brunswick, Portland and Lowell at 1.10 P. M. 3.15 P. M. P. M. Brunswick for Bath at 7.30 A. M. 10.10 A. M. 1.00 P. M. 9.45 P. M. The 8.30 A. M. train from Augusta, and the 6.25 A. M. train from Bath connects with the train leaving Portland for Boston at 7.00 A. M.

Stages leave Augusta daily for Portland, Bangor, and New York, Albany, &c. The 11 A. M. train connects at Augusta with the Somerset and Kennebec and Kennebec and Portland trains, taking their passengers from Skowhegan Kendall's Mills, Waterville, Newport, Bangor, &c., arriving at Portland in season to connect with the S. P. M. train for Boston and Lowell.

Stage Connections, &c.—Stages leave Bath at 9.00 A. M., and 3.00 P. M. for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoborough, Warren, Thomaston and Rockland. Leave Bath daily, at 3.00 P. M., for Winnegans, Philipsburg, Parker's Head and Small Point Harbor. Stages leave Augusta daily for Belfast and Rockland.

ly 19 **B. R. CURRIEMAN,**
Manager and Superintendent, K. & P. R. R.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAIL ROAD.
Only Road Open to the Missouri
River.

 *Cheapest Route to Kansas, Nebraska, and the*
Gold Mines.
Four days' time saved over the route by the Mis-

Close connections made with all Eastern roads.
Time from Houston to St. Joseph 66 hours.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal offices of the United States and Canada.
Miners will find at St. Joseph, teams and outfits cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere.
This has always been the great route for California Emigrants, and is undoubtedly the best route to the Gold Mines.
JOSIAH HUNT, Supt.
J. T. K. HAYWARD, Gen. Agt.

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duncy,
WILL run between Hallowell and Boston the coming season.

W leaving Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, until further notice, every Monday and Thursday, at 1.45; Gardiner at 2.3; Richmond at 4, and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, will leave Foster's North Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

AGENTS C. E. FULLER, Hallowell, PARROTT & BRADBURY, Augusta.

All persons are cautioned against trusting any one on account of the steamer Eastern Queen.

Hallowell, April 4, 1859

16

PORTLAND AND BOSTON!
The Fast and Favorite Steamer
T. F. SECOR,
CHAS. H. BECK, Master,
WILL leave Augusta for Portland, (until further notice,) on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock; Hal-
lowell at 9:30; Gardiner at 10; Richmond at 11, and Bath at
12; and arriving at Portland in season to connect with the Bos-
ton and Maine Steamer.

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and from New York, in connection with Steamers from Portland.
AGENTS.—Deering & Turner, Augusta; A. H. Howard, Hallowell; A. Lovejoy, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; John E. Brown, Bath; Cyrus Sturdivant, Portland.
Augusta, April 6, 1869. 18

WOOD'S MOWER.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 24, 1859.
DURING the six years I have been engaged in the manufac-

And, after the most thorough and repeated experiments and tests in every variety of field, and in all kinds and in every condition of grass, I am prepared with entire confidence to offer the farmers and dealers of the United States, the great desideratum in this department of Agricultural labor-saving machines—a Mower, superior in its capacity for good work to any hitherto introduced, of easy draft, light, cheap, and durable.

This machine I now offer as my latest invention, to meet a special want of farmers, and to place within the reach of all, a Mower that for practical working, cheapness and simplicity, will be without a rival.

I build Two-Horse and One-Horse Mowers. The Two-Horse Mower weighs 425 lbs., and cuts a swath four feet wide (or more if specially ordered). The One-Horse Mower weighs 20 lbs. less, (395 lbs.), and cuts a swath three and a-half feet wide.

For a more full description of the Mower, reference is made to my Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application. With

Price of Two-Horse Mower, \$50
One-Horse Mower, 70

ing gentlemen, who have sample machines on hand, and are my authorized agents:

AGENTS.—Wm. Sparrow, Portland; John Mans, Augusta; Elden & Herrick, Waterville; Neal and Wentworth Skowhegan; R. B. Dunning, Bangor; Nathan Foster, Gardiner, or of Chas. E. WHITMAN, Winthrop, General agent for Maine.

WALTER A. WOOD, .
Manufacturer and Proprietor.
Hosick Falls, N. Y.

GREAT EASTERN.
ECCLESIASTICUS Chap. 38. "The Lord hath created man of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them; of such doth the apothecary make a confection, and of his work there is no end. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head, and in the sight of Great Men he shall be in admiration." And by the use and application, (with common prudence,) when occasion requires of HANSON'S LEVIATHAN CRAMP AND PAIN CURE, for Chills, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Bruises and Sprains, Colic, Cholera, &c. Hanson's

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NORTH.
19

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
They are constantly receiving from the best Importers

Valuable Timber Land and Mills for Sale.

THE following is a description of a tract of Spruce Timber land and Mills, situated in the town of Byron, on the west branch of the Swift River, belonging to HALLET RIDLEY, of Wayne, Me. The tim-

ber landers offered for sale, consists of 800 acres, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the Tobin Mills, so called.—Said land is quite level, but rather cuts to the south-east; it contains about two millions of timber, suitable for Spars, Boards, &c. Logs from this land can be easily run into the Androscoggin, which is about ten miles. It contains (besides the spruce timber), a heavy growth of hard wood, namely:—Birch, Maple and Elm; it lies near a settlement of about twenty farmers, a good school district, &c, it is good settling land. The present owner of this valuable property, would sell this land for three

Also a farm and mills. The farm consists of two hundred acres of land a good dwelling house, porch, wood-house and barn, built about eight years ago there are about forty acres of land cleared. Also on the same a good Saw Mill with one up and down saw, a good clapboard and shingle machine. Said mill is well situated in the centre of the town, with a good run of custom, and water power sufficient to carry three times the machinery now there. There is a good chance to put up a grist mill, which is much needed, there being none in the town. Logs can be easily run from the above named land to the mills, distance, three miles.

The farm and mills can be bought for sixteen hundred dollars. Terms of payment, on both land and mills, made easy. Titles good.

For further particulars inquire of Hallett Ridley, Wayne, Eland Fuller, North Turner, or Abram Reed, near the premises. 717f

ANOTHER

NEW \$50 SEWING MACHINE!!!

SLAT'S NEW \$50 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, making the well-known and favorite

STORE

It is less complicated, and warranted as durable, and to sew with as high speed as any Sewing Machine ever made.

We will keep it in order five years, without charge to the purchaser, and guarantee perfect satisfaction or cheerfully refund the money.

We invite a discriminating public, in pursuit of a real'y good Sewing Machine, to visit our Sales-room and examine the Ma-

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payments

ILSON.

I read to cure. This Balm is carefully compounded from Herbs brought from the Oriental Lands, and is an improvement on his MAGNETIC ELECTRICITY, adapted to internal and external Pains, such as Headache, Tooth-ache, Ear-ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Frozess, Chilblains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Aque in the face, Pains in the back, stomach or side, Sore Eyes, Spider Bites, Bee Stings, Cholera, Dysentery and all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, Croup, Worms in Children, Gout, Contraction of Cords, &c. &c.

Prepared only by Dr. B. F. LITTLEFIELD, Waterville,

Barker's Patent
Double Acting Force and Life Pump

These pumps are well adapted for common house use; but especially for forcing water, and is the best pump ever invented for the above uses, or watering gardens and to extinguish fire, as any such requirement can be had. Fire engines on this plan have proved on test trials to be the most powerful machine in use. They can be had of the subscriber, the owners of whom they can be obtained to be used in the Counties of Kennebec, Somerset, Franklin, Lincoln, Waldo, Hancock and Washington's Rights of any of the above counties for sale except Kennebec.

Augusta, April 4, 1859. 16 E. D. NORCROSS.

173	<p align="center">Wool Wanted.</p> <p>CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool at ROBINSON & MULLIKIN'S, One door North of the Post Office.</p>
174	<p align="center">Cheese.</p> <p>THE best Cheese Press, Tubs, Baskets and Hoops of all sizes. JOHN MEANS, Agent.</p>

GRINDSTONES, at No. 6 Union Block.
J. REDGE & CO.

